Salmon River Community Restoration Program (SRCRP)
Final Report FY 98
Cooperative Agreement Number 14-48-11333-98-JO24
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Final Report

SALMON RIVER COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM (SRCRP)
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B) INTRODUCTION

In the Salmon River sub-basin the Salmon River Restoration Council (SRRC) has taken the lead role in heightening local community awareness and enlisting local support to rehabilitate the anadromous fisheries and the related resources. Our mission is to assess, protect, restore, and maintain the Salmon River ecosystems, focusing on the restoration of the anadromous fisheries resources. This is being accomplished through diversification of the local economic base and by improving communication and cooperation between the local community, the managing agencies, Native American tribes, resource use stakeholders, and the general public. Since 1992, SRRC initiators have planned and implemented an annual series of volunteer Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Restoration Training Workdays. Over 3,046 volunteer days have been contributed by community members, technical assistants, and other supporters in the planning and implementation of over 165 SRRC sponsored Workshops and Workdays. Ways to reduce negative impacts connected to various resource uses are being identified and utilized in areas such as: fishing, mining, forest management, grazing, recreation, road management, and residential use.

For the past 8 years, the SRRC has participated in Salmon and Steelhead population and habitat surveys. In 1998 there were over 143 volunteer person days associated with these surveys (including training) that were contributed by community members and other supporters. The SRRC is continuing to promote a series of shaded fuel breaks on private land to protect both riparian and upslope habitats. Fuel breaks were maintained and installed along private roads on several parcels of private lands. The Council's revegetation projects highlight the development of a native plant/seed bank for restoration activities. Revegetation activities consisted of willow planting on slides. These projects are increasing shade and controlling erosion at sites associated with landslides. We have continued to increase our roads program in which local residents help steward roads that they use through implementing light maintenance measures (clean culverts and ditches, etc), participating in a roads needs assessment, and checking roads and repairing drainage problems during major storm events. The SRRC coordinated much of this work with the USFS. The USFS was provided a summary of the work performed.

Through the creation of a Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP), the SRRC developed a long range Community Action Plan in 1994, which outlines direction and prioritizes its activities to best accommodate watershed/fisheries recovery. This plan was updated during FY-1998. The on-going participation of the local schools in the CRP has expanded the educational component of many of SRRC's activities in the community.

C) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The Salmon River is one of the major sub-basins in the Klamath River Basin. The 744 sq. mile watershed is entirely within the Klamath National Forest. Four communities lie widely dispersed within this watershed. There are approximately 300 people residing in the drainage. The Salmon River has long been known for its exceptionally high quality waters and high value fisheries as well as boasting one of the richest regions of species diversity in the temperate zones. In comparison to most rivers in the west, the Salmon River still retains large areas of high quality habitat for anadromous fish. It is noted to have the largest population of Spring Chinook Salmon in California. There are both Summer and Winter runs of native Klamath Province Steelhead. A smaller run of Coho salmon is also present. In general, the headwaters of the Salmon River are characterized by coniferous tree associations that change with elevations. The major forest types have various understory elements that characterize them specifically, depending on soil type and exposure.

The Salmon River watershed is one of the highest risk fire areas on the Klamath National Forest. It has a high natural frequency of lightning occurrence. In recent years the Offield Fire (1973) burned the area near the river confluence. The Hog Fire (1977) burned extensively in the lower North and South Fork watershed and in Nordheimer and Crapo Creeks. The total area was about 80,000 acres. In 1987, wildfires burned 90,900 acres in four separate areas, covering much of the Salmon River sub-basin. In 1994, the Specimen fire burned approximately 7,500 acres in the Specimen and Little North Fork Drainages of the North Fork. It is estimated that 40-50% of the Salmon River sub-basin has burned since the early '70s. Many acres of intact late successional forest and high value riparian habitat burned with high intensities, completely degrading the functional biological quality of these habitats.

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force has identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production being the key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource in the Salmon River sub-basin. The Forest Service has identified that the recent catastrophic fires have been a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River and have eliminated significant areas of riparian cover in the sub-basin (Salmon River Sediment Analysis - USFS 1994). Since the Hog fire in 1977 Salmon River water temperatures have exceeded 77 degrees Fahrenheit. (West et al 1991). The recent wildfires have increased sediment run-off on roads, in riparian areas, and from

the upslope areas.

Our community-based program is of particular significance in managing the Salmon River sub-basin because access to the district may also be viewed as a limiting factor. Managing agency personnel have to drive two or more hours just to get to the main roads. There are two high summits to go over on the access routes. The main Salmon River road is mostly a one-lane road with turnouts carved into the steep cliffs of the river corridor. This makes management activities expensive and sometimes prohibitively costly. Monitoring both for legal and illegal resource use has often been difficult to accomplish with any sort of effectiveness. We must also mention that the difficult access has been somewhat responsible for limiting development and investment by larger corporate resource-extraction industries.

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed. This current fuel loading threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact and/or recovering landscapes in the sub-basin (Each of the USFS Watershed Analyses). Several Late Successional Reserves in the sub-basin have a high fire potential (USFS North Fork, Eddys, Carter Meadow/Taylor Late Successional Reserve (LSR) Assessments-1995&1996). The Karuk Tribe of California has presented information pointing to the fact that, "Fifty years of fire suppression has resulted in an ecosystem with accumulations of flammable debris capable of fueling future catastrophic fires within the watershed." (Karuk Tribal Module for the Main Stem Salmon River Watershed Analysis, Draft, June 25th, 1996).

In the winter of 1995-1996, we experienced an unusually heavy snow, probably combined with wind, which created a tremendous number of downed and broken trees and other damage to woody vegetation. This has exacerbated the already severe problem. The SRRC is participating in cooperative monitoring of this federal project in addition to providing volunteers to pull back excessive fuels from residual large trees prior to scheduled US Forest Service underburning in the area.

Without critical fuels management, one can easily predict that catastrophic wildfires will return more frequently in the Salmon River. **The fire history and fire potential of this sub-basin establish that increased catastrophic wildfire occurrence is the number one threat to fisheries and general ecosystem health and diversity.**

During 1997, the Salmon River experienced the largest high water event since the 1964 flood. Several roads and hillsides failed in the sub-basin. In addition several miles of riparian habitat (particularly on the South Fork) were scoured, reducing shade over streams and sections of the river.

D) METHODS AND MATERIALS

- **Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Restoration Training Workdays**

The Salmon River Restoration Council has performed the tasks identified in our cooperative agreement for **Salmon River Community Restoration Program (CRP)** for Fiscal Year 1998 (FY 98). The SRRC continued to enlist community members in a variety of watershed restoration and protection activities. . In FY 98, the SRRC held a series of Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Restoration Training Workdays and Field Trips in the Salmon River sub-basin that focused on: 1) Fisheries Management, 2) Fire Management, 3) Native Plant Cooperative Seed Bank/Riparian Revegetation and landslide stabilization, 4) Watershed Education Program- Partnership between the 3 Schools, and SRRC, which highlights subbasin water temperature monitoring 5) Grazing Management, 6) Forest Management, 7) Road Management, 8) River Clean-up, 9) Noxious Weed Control 10) Landslide stabilization and 11) Subbasin Restoration Plan development, 12) SRRC-annual Community Action Plan development

(See Appendix # 1 ▪ Activities Schedule and Description and Participation Log)

- **Public Outreach**

SRRC distributed announcements and information at key locations that serve as community information distribution points. These points are at the Forks of Salmon Post Office, Cecilville Post Office and Sawyers Bar Post Office. We have maintained current information and handouts at these and other points. Notices and informational announcements have also been posted at public bulletin boards in Somes Bar, Orleans, Happy Camp, Etna, Fort Jones, and Callahan. Periodic updates were provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service throughout the year. Various SRRC updates were provided to our Board of Directors, the community and other stakeholders including newsletters circulated periodically.

In reaching out to managing and interested entities the SRRC held various field trips and gave several presentations to provide a general overview of the conditions and problems associated with watershed health in the Salmon River subbasin.

(See Appendix # 3 ▪ Handouts, Posters, Planning Meeting Notices, etc.)

- **Support for Schools' Watershed Education Programs.**

During FY 98 SRRC continued to support the 3 school's Watershed Education Programs with data gathering technicians, technical assistance and planning and coordination. Community volunteers donated 34.5 person days and staff provided 26 days to this effort.

- **FY 98 Board and Steering/Planning Meetings**

During the planning meetings the community members, key agency specialists, Karuk Tribe of California personnel and others participated in planning, implementing and evaluating the Ecosystem Awareness Workshops, Restoration Training Workdays, Project Proposals or other SRRC restoration activities. Notices for the board and steering committee meetings were mailed and posted on all key community bulletin boards. There was a total of 19.56 volunteer days attributed to the 6 Board/Steering Committees meetings and 10.4 volunteer days attributed to the 30 planning meetings. (See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule, Evaluations and Participation Log

- **Community Action Plan**

In the beginning of the year the Restoration Council reviewed and updated its Salmon River Community Action Plan (Plan). The Plan focuses on accomplishing associated Tasks in areas such as; Ecosystem Planning, Education, Aquatic Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Terrestrial Ecosystem Protection and Restoration, Ecosystem Assessment. This Plan is used as an annual guide for the staff in achieving long and short range Goals identified by the Board, steering committee and the general community. It will be updated at least every year as new information, opportunities, or directions arise.

- **Partnership Building**

The SRRC participants continued to provide assistance to the Forks of Salmon School in coordinating and implementing their watershed education program. Students learned techniques to inventory, monitor, protect, and rehabilitate natural resources in Salmon River sub-basin that are directly associated with the anadromous fisheries. Again this year an AmeriCorps partner working in the schools participated.

Our Stakeholders group, the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) continued to meet and expand to include participation by new members such as the Siskiyou County Road Department.

- **Project Development**

Through the Community Action Plan and the 3-Year Work plan the SRRC has identified key projects and project areas which need funding. The SRRC Coordinators worked with specialists from the managing agencies, Karuk Tribe, the private sector, and universities in the development of a number of restoration proposals. In addition to submitting proposals in 1998 to Klamath River Fisheries Restoration Task Force, the SRRC submitted numerous restoration proposals to various funders such as: US Forest Service, California Dept. of Fish and Game, 319 (h), the Jobs-In-The Woods program and others.

- **Personnel**

The SRRC Coordinators and Secretary attended all of the planning meetings for which they will be compensated through their salary. In FY-98 the Coordinators worked for 631.25 days total to fulfill organizational commitments to watershed restoration (Program Services) of which 413.36 days were paid and the other 217.89 were in-kind contribution. The secretary and staff accountant performed administrative services for 59.98 person days of which 45.85 were paid and 14.13 are in-kind contribution. Of the 691.23 total staff days for the Grant Period, 211.27 days (30.56%) were volunteered.

- **Technical Assistance**

During FY 98 the SRRC received a broad range of technical support from key agency and University personnel, Tribal representatives, and private specialists at several of the planned Workshops and Workdays and other events. In addition, we received extensive technical assistance for our computer and Geographic Information Systems project, for initiation of a sub-basin-wide private landowner inventory, for proposal development, and for general computer assistance.

The SRRC continued to work on developing a comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS) which is utilizing data from the Klamath National Forest and from other sources. The SRRC is working in conjunction with technicians from the Klamath Resource Inventory System (KRIS). The SRRC will be tracking such characteristics as: unstable soils and roads, denuded riparian and up-slope habitats, fuels loading associated with private dwellings and opportunities for fuel breaks, native and noxious plant species populations, areas of the river used by anadromous fish species, SRRC's restoration sites, and other information

- **Conferences/Workshops/Presentations**

During FY 98 SRRC participants attended a variety of workshops to increase knowledge of restoration problems and solutions. SRRC staff made several presentations including to other entities such as: Klamath Basin Fisheries Restoration Task Force Technical Work Group, Lower Mid Klamath Restoration Group, Siskiyou Resource Conservation District, Common Ground, California Department of Fish and Game, Klamath Resource Information System Forum, Siskiyou County Public Works Department and the Wildlands Conference in Davis. SRRC participants attended various conferences and training sessions which include: Fire Ecology Symposium in Orleans, Scott River CRMP fieldtrip, Bioassessment Training at College of the Siskiyous, GIS Training in San

Diego, Kris/GIS Training with the schools, USFS South Fork Watershed Analysis Public Meeting, USFS Taylor Creek Decommissioning Meeting, Technical Work Group Sub-basin Planning Committee Meeting (host), Fire Training Week (host), Scott Valley CRMP Meeting with PFMC presentation, Klamath/Salmon Fishermen and Guides Association and others.

- **Other Restoration Council Projects**

Other specific projects included in SRRC's activities this year were: 1)Formation of the Salmon River Understanding and Learning Group (SLUG) and 2) Jobs In The Woods - /Riparian Restoration and Protection projects, 3) Memorial Day Recreationalist Outreach Booth at Nordheimer Campground, 4)Comments to the USFS on ERFO site rehabilitation and Glassup Timber Sale proposals, 5)Spotted Knapweed Eradication, 6)CALVEG Data Layer verification

(See Appendix # 1 - Activities Schedule, Evaluations and Participation Log

E) RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Volunteers Restoration Training Workdays, a cooperative local forum was provided whereby community members, agency personnel, tribal representatives, resource specialists and the general public interacted through information exchange, open discussion and in on-the-ground training in diverse watershed rehabilitation, protection, and monitoring and inventory projects. This year the Salmon River Community Restoration Program continued to expand. SRRC held 54 Workshops/Workdays during FY98, as well as 32 planning and committee meetings, 12 outreach and assessment activities, and 2 office septic repair workdays.

That volunteer support worth over $100,000 was given to SRRC by staff, community members and others during FY98, demonstrates not only growing support for our efforts, but that we are making a real contribution toward the recovery of the Salmon River ecosystems.

F) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This has been an eventful and rewarding year for the SRRC. The SRRC will continue to take the lead role in heightening community awareness, enlisting local support, and promoting cooperative land and resource management among all stakeholders. This is necessary to effectively rehabilitate the Salmon River watershed and specifically the fisheries resources. In its task to enlist potential partners in watershed management, the SRRC realizes

this may be done more efficiently by integrating and coordinating restoration and protection activities with management and regulatory agencies, local resource protection entities, private landowners, and education facilities that already exist within and outside the sub-basin. The SRRC is working to increase its effectiveness on a local level, as exemplified by the 3 Salmon River Schools Watershed Education Program. In addition to working with the 3 schools, the SRRC coordinated its projects with the Forks of Salmon Fire and Rescue and the Sawyers Bar Water Board. It provided technical assistance by performing coordinated activities in areas such as fire prevention, fuels inventory, and erosion control. The SRRC has and will continued to give educational and informational presentations to groups within and outside the sub-basin.

The SRRC is working on a cooperative project with the US Forest Service (Ukonom and Salmon River District's) with support from the Karuk Tribe to develop a strategy for restoration in the Salmon River sub-basin prioritizes key areas to protect and prescribes types of projects needed. A major challenge facing the Salmon River Restoration Council, tied to the Restoration Strategy, is to develop a Cooperative Fire Management Strategy for the Salmon River in which all stakeholders are involved. Another critical organizational and community challenge will be to provide the staff and other community members with enough income to sustain their pro-active work for the ecosystem.

In conclusion, the health of these aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems are the single most important factor in determining the ecological and economic well being of our rural riverine community. Cooperative community efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery with a minimum of dislocation to existing economic and social activities. As is evidenced by the SRRC's annual accomplishments, there exists a consistent expansion of community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River sub-basin and in particular its anadromous fisheries resource. Without the support of the watershed residents and various associated stakeholders the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries may not be possible. Due to the Salmon River sub-basin's remoteness and management access problems, the government agencies must have the active cooperation and support of the communities to expediently recover the fisheries resources associated with the Salmon River. The SRRC believes that strong community partnerships are essential to the recovery of the natural environmental and sustainable social conditions.

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G) SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Total funds dispersed to SRRC for this project
by the US Fish & Wildlife Service: $ 36,248.00

Total Personnel Costs: $21,327.67

$ 1,248.00 for Staff Technical Assistance 104 hours @$12/hr.
$ 135.41 for Technical Assistance Travel
$ 237.06 for Professional Fees
$14,688.16 for the Program Coordinators for 1,224 hours @$12/hr
$ 3,652.00 for the Secretary for 304.33 hours @$12/hr
$ 1,367.04 for staff benefits

Total Travel & Transportation Costs: $5,345.50

$ 1,345.5 for Travel @$.31/mi. and Meals
$ 4,000.00 for per diem for 602.25volunteer days @ $6.64/day

Total Expendable Equipment Materials & Supplies: $1,547.61

$ 1,547.61 for Supplies

Total Operations and Maintenance: $2,983.02

$ 97.15 for Postage and Delivery
$ 1,003.67for Rent Expenses
$ 1,177.84 for Telephone & Internet Costs
$ 437.95 for Conference costs
$ 137.00 for Dues and Subscriptions
$ 129.41 for Duplicating

Total General and Administrative Expenses: $5044.20

$ 3,597.00 for Payroll Secretary & Staff Accountant299.75 hours @ $12/hour
$ 9.83 for License and Permits
$ 500.00 for Property & Liability Insurance
$ 806.12 for Supplies
$ 131.25 for Professional Fees

H) APPENDICES:

1 - Activities Schedule, Participation Log and Selected Evaluations
2 - SRRC Handouts, Posters, Meeting Notices, etc..
A) 10/5/97 Geographic Positioning System (GPS) Workshop
B) 12/3/97 Steering Committee Meeting notice
C) 1/7/98 Agenda for Steering Committee Meeting
D) 4/8/98 Agenda/Notice for Steering Committee Meeting
E) 8/12 Agenda/Notice for Steering Committee Meeting
F) 6/10/98 Agenda/Notice for Steering Committee Meeting
G) 7/2&3/98Medicinal Plant Workshop Notice
H) 7/24/98 River Cleanup Workday Notice
3 - Map of Restoration and Protection Activities
4 - Community Action Plan - 3 Year Work Plan

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Appendix # 1

Activities Schedule, Participation Log and Selected Evaluations

During CRP-98 the Salmon River Restoration Council planned and held several Workshops, Workdays, Planning Meeting, and other related events. These activities are included in the following chronological list of many of our activities in this year. We have also included a short description of the major planned activities, identification of various SRRC projects, a list of proposals submitted, and other activities related to restoring the Salmon River subbasin.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

OCTOBER

10/ 1/ 1997
Remove Hobo Temp devices (1 Staff, 3 Volunteers)
Steering Committee Meeting in Forks of Salmon (5 Staff, 3 Volunteers)

10/ 2 White Water Training for SRRC Fall Chinook Volunteers (5 Volunteers)
Remove Hobo Temps (1 Staff, 2 Volunteers)

10/ 5 GPS Training and Monitoring of Brewer Spruce Assessment in Fire-Prone area of the headwaters of Nordheimer Creek (1 Staff, 2 Volunteers)

10/6 Attend KRIS Training at COS (1 Staff)

10/8 Fall Chinook Carcass and REDD Survey Training - (1.5 Staff, 8 Volunteers)

10/9 Fall Chinook Carcass and REDD Survey Training - (1.5 Staff, 8 Volunteers)

10/10, 11, & 12 Attend Bio-Assessment Training @ COS (1 SRRC Trainee at each day)

10/ 14 Grazing Monitoring - Take Photo Points on Hayden Range Permit - (1 Staff, 1 Volunteer)

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10/ 15 SRRC Staff Meeting - (5 Staff, 2 Volunteers)
10/ 16 Attend Scott River CRMP Upland Health Field Trip - (1 Staff)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey - (1 Volunteer)
10/ 17 Adopt-a-Road Light Maintenance Activity - (1 Staff, 2 Volunteers)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey in the Scott River - (1 Volunteer)

10/ 20 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey - (3 Volunteers)
Meet with Lower-Mid Klamath Restoration Group to provide assistance - (2 Staff, 4 Volunteers)
10/ 21 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey in Scott River - (1 Volunteer)
10/ 22 SRRC Staff Meeting - (4 Staff, 2 Volunteers)
10/ 23 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey (1 Volunteer)
10/ 24 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey on Scott River (3 Volunteers)
Attend TWG Subbasin Planning Committee and submit draft outline f for Strategy (1 Staff)
10/ 27 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey (1 Volunteer)
10/ 28 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey on the Scott River (1 Volunteer)
10/ 30 Attend Lower South Fork Watershed Analysis Public Meeting (3 Staff, 5 Volunteers)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey (2 Volunteers)

NOVEMBER
11/ 3 Attend Building Common Ground Workshop with District Ranger (1 Staff)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey (3 Volunteers)

11/ 4 Attend Building Common Ground Workshop with District Ranger (1 Staff)

11/ 5 Noxious Weed Eradication Workday - Pull and burn Spotted Knapweed from the River Bars on the North Fork of the Salmon River (3 Staff, 15 Volunteers)
11/ 6 Noxious Weed Eradication Follow-up Workday - Pull and burn Spotted Knapweed from the river bars on the North Fork of the Salmon River (1 Staff, 4 Volunteers)

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11/ 8 and 9
Attend Fire Ecology Symposium in Orleans - (3 Staff, 3 Volunteers)
(Total of 6 Staff days, 6 Volunteer Days)

11/10 Attend Fire Ecology Field Trip in Orleans - (1 Staff, 3 Volunteers)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey - (2 Volunteers)

11/12 Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy Development Meeting with USFS in Fort Jones (2 Staff)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey - Salmon River Tributaries (1 Volunteer)
11/ 13 Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey (2 Volunteers)
11/ 17 Attend Salmon River Restoration Strategy Group (4 Staff)
Fall Chinook REDD and Carcass Survey (2 Volunteers)
11/ 19 Provide GPS Training to RCD and CRMP Staff in Scott River (1 Staff)
11/24 Provide GPS Training to RCD and CRMP Staff in Scott River (1 Staff)

DECEMBER
12/3 Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy Development Meeting with USFS in Fort Jones (2 Staff)
12/12 SRRC Staff Meeting (5 Staff)
12/19 Submit 4 Restoration Proposals to California Department of Fish and Game (18 Staff, 4 Volunteers)

JANUARY
1/ 5/1998 Attend Salmon River Subbasin Strategy Meeting
1/ 6/ Attend TWG Subbasin Planning Meeting
1/30 Attend Salmon Learning and Understanding Group

FEBRUARY
2/3 Provide Presentation to Ca. Fish & Game at proposal review session
2/ 11&12 -
Travel to Bay area to retrieve SRRC Watershed Center office furniture and equipment donated by the Bank of America
2/14 Hold SRRC's Annual Board Meeting
2/15 Provide Scott River CRMP & Siskiyou RCD with GPS Technical Assistance
2/17 Review and Provide comments for the USFS- Cherry Creek Road restoration and other ERFO sites in the Salmon River.
2/18 Review and provide comments for the Glassups Timber Sale

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2/21 Attend California Wildlands Project Presentation in Davis
2/23 SRRC Staff Meeting

MARCH

3/1 Field Visit at a large landslide in the McNeal Watershed to identify Forest Service willow planting sites to be planted by SRRC volunteers in cooperation with the USFS specialists.

3/ 3&4 Meet with KRIS staff to upgrade Salmon River KRIS Project.

3/6 SRRC Staff Meeting

3/9 Hold the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) Meeting at the Salmon River Watershed Center.

3/10 Meet with Siskiyou County Office of Education Watershed Education Coordinator and provide technical assistance.

3/12 Attend Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy Meeting.

3/16 Hold Volunteer Training Workday for applying light maintenance and restoration of an un-maintained USFS road to a private residence. Reduce drainage problems on approximately 1 mile of road including a stream crossing.

3/17 Attend KRIS Planning Meeting in Yreka.

3/18 Hold Volunteer Training Workday for applying light maintenance and restoration of a private road. Reduce drainage problems on approximately .75 miles of road including a stream crossing.

- Review Glassups Timer Sale in the Filed with USFS

3/19

Hold Volunteer Training Workday to continue to apply light maintenance and restoration to a USFS road which has had SRRC attention for 3 years. Activities included Culvert and Ditch assessment and clearing, armoring of culvert outlets, checking erosion in large gully caused by high water run-off from the road. The gully is located at the top of an unstable area adjacent to the South Fork of the Salmon River. Inventoried and reduced drainage problems on approximately 3 mile of road including several stream crossings.

3/20 Hold Volunteer Training Workday to continue to apply light maintenance and restoration to a Siskiyou County road leading to private residences. Activities included Culvert and Ditch assessment and clearing, armoring of culvert outlets, installing light cross drains. Inventoried and reduced drainage problems on approximately 3 mile of road (Black Bear) including several stream crossings.

3/21 Volunteer Training Workday- Perform Storm Patrol actions during a high water event. Clean overflowing clogged ditches, remove blockages from

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culverts, drain pooling ditches, and remove water from road surface. An inventory of problem areas was made and provided to the USFS. There were approximately 21 miles of road patrolled where drainage problems were reduced. These roads include the Godfrey, Blue Ridge, Black Bear and Eddy Gulch Roads.

3/24 Volunteer Training Workday - Community members collected 2400 willow cuttings to be planted at various sites associated with landslides aggravated by road placements. Various selection and cutting techniques were learned.

3/26 SRRC/USFS District Ranger Planning Meeting.
Meet with new Sawyers Bar School Teacher to provide an overview of the school and SRRCs's watershed education assistance program.

APRIL

4/1 - 1998 - WORKDAY Landslide Stabilization (4 Volunteers - 1 USFS)
SRRC volunteers worked with a USFS specialist to pack 500 willow cuttings on the sidehill to riparian planting sites. These sites were located in a McNeal Creek landslide complex caused in the 1997 New Years flood event.

4/ 2 WORKDAY - Landslide Stabilization (9 Volunteers, 1 SRRC Staff, 1 USFS)
SRRC volunteers planted 1,500 willow cuttings in wet areas on several landslides located in the lower South Fork of the Salmon River. All of the sites associated with road caused problems.

4/2 Glassups Field Trip- Preview Proposed timber sale (1 staff and 1 volunteer)

4/5 FIELDTRIP & GIS Training - Fuels Inventory (18 Volunteers)
At this event SRRC GIS specialists gave a presentation on fuels conditions in managed and unmanaged stands of mixed conifer and hardwoods. Participants looked at Land Management Planning maps to compare the identified vegetation information with actual ground conditions. GPS skills were demonstrated and participants practiced with the equipment.

4/8 - WORKDAY - Noxious Weed Management (7 Volunteers)
SRRC volunteers pulled and dug spotted knapweed from the river's edge and adjacent river bars on the North Fork of the Salmon River. This is part of the SRRC's and the USFS's cooperative effort to control this very aggressive and recently arrived noxious weed in the Salmon River subbasin.

SRRC Steering/Board Meeting - (2 staff and 3 Volunteers)

4/10 - Attend Wildlands Conference (4 staff days)

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Two SRRC staff attended the Wildlands Projects public presentation in Grants Pass Oregon. The Wildlands Project offers data that identifies where some areas of biological significance occur in the Pacific Northwest forests. This is of interest to the SRRC as it relates in part to the development of a restoration strategy for the Salmon River subbasin.

4/22 - WORKDAY - Cooperative Road Stewardship (9 Volunteers - 1 Staff)
SRRC participants worked with the Siskiyou County road crew from the Salmon River to performed road maintenance. This took place on County Road 1E002. The volunteers assisted in road assessment, culvert and ditch cleaning, and preparing areas for the grader. Several of the volunteers regularly use this road to travel from their residencies. This is part of the SRRC's program to encourage community members, incidental to their residential use, to work with road managers and maintenance agencies.

4/23 - Monitor SRRC Restoration Projects in Cecilville (Fuebreak-JITW)
Two SRRC staff used GPS equipment to monitor a SRRC fuels reduction project on 5 parcels of private land in the Cecilville area. A map of fuels reduction activities and ground conditions was generated. Photo documentation was taken at various sites. Photo points were established. (GIS/GPS)

MAY

4/27 - 5/1 - (120 Volunteer Training Person Days - 24 Specialist days- 15 Staff)
The SRRC, in coordination with the Salmon Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) held a week of fire training. There were two focus areas. First, a Basic Fire Safety Training 5 day course was given and 21 people passed the test. During the last day the trainees cut fireline on an old road to help protect 5 residencies. During the same week (simultaneously), there were more advanced training and strategy discussions which took place on 3 days. During these events fire specialists from the Karuk Tribe of California, USFS, Salmon River Volunteer Fire & Rescue Dept, and SRRC staff gave presentations on their perspectives and work. The groups identified problems associated with fire in the Salmon River subbasin. A look at a comprehensive fire strategy was discussed. As an example of approaches to take on the landscape, the group looked at Nordheimer Creek. Priority areas to protect in Nordheimer drainage were identified and a natural fire management approach was applied. In response to the agencies reduced local firefighting work force, there was much discussion about forming local initial attack 10 to 20 person fire crews. The SLUG will continue to promote these training and planning efforts in the future.

5/2 Private Lands Slash Treatment - JITW Slash Burning at Snipes Resort in Cecilville. (One volunteer for half day)

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5/5 Hold Subbasin Strategy Meeting with the USFS. (2 Staff - 2 USFS) The SRRC continued to work on the development of the cooperative restoration strategy for restoration in the Salmon River subbasin.

Monitor SRRC Restoration - (2 SRRC Staff (GPS/GIS) at Blue Ridge Ranch) 2 Staff members performed GIS tasks in mapping and photographing fuels reduction efforts at one of the SRRC's project Sites.

5/10-12 Private Lands Slash Treatment - JITW Slash Burning at Blue Ridge Ranch. (Three volunteer days)

5/10 Calibrate 40 Hobo Temps and Finalize Strategy for 98 summer season. (2 SRRC staff-3 teachers - 2 SRRC volunteers- 8 students) The SRRC worked with a teacher and students from each of the 3 local elementary schools to calibrate 40 hobo temps. The group also developed a work plan for each school including hobo temp placement in the subbasin and a scheduling of servicing and data collection for the 1998 field year.

5/11 Salmon River Road Field Trip with SLUG (Salmon Learning and Understanding Group)(3 Staff)
Groups involved in the SLUG (SRRC, Karuk Tribe, Salmon River and Ukonom Ranger Districts, Klamath Forest Alliance, and the Siskiyou County Road Department) attended a fieldtrip to look at sidecasting, bank under-cutting, road improvement needs, and developing a waste disposal plan for temporary storage and permanent storage of dirt and rock accumulations. A County Supervisor also attended. The road crew agreed to reduce sidecasting. This fieldtrip opened up communications between the County Road Dept. and the USFS. We also identified the need to develop partnerships on various roads both public and private. The group will continue to expand their focus on roads in the subbasin.

5/18 Staff Meeting - (5 Staff)

5/23-25 Memorial Day Watershed Awareness at Nordhiemer campground. (9 Volunteer Days)
This is a particularly large white water weekend. It is well advertized and boaters come from all over the state and beyond. Over 200 boating enthusiasts camped at the campground over the weekend. The SRRC set up a display and information booth at the campground. There were 2 to 3 people at the booth for each day. Several boaters came by. Discussion included: general watershed conditions(past and present): fish, wildlife, communities, fire, various resource uses-including boating. The SRRC provided handouts regarding an overview and more site specific activities. The key themes passed to this group of river users were: 1) Learn what special needs the river that you are boating in may have. Be aware of the

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biological and social setting that you are boating in as well as knowing what restoration efforts and management activities occurring in a particular watershed . 2) Each boater should be responsible for identifying basic guidelines, suggestions, or Do's & Don;t" for reducing the impacts associated with boating (direct and indirect), 3) Cooperate with the interested and or managing entities associated with the Salmon River.

5/27 Install Hobo Temps with Junction School (2 SRRC Staff - 3 Volunteers - 2 teachers and 25 students)
Two staff members led the Junction elementary school teachers and students to deploy their Hobo Temp in Merril Creek. Members of the community also attended. Students took various measurements for air and water temperatures, canopy closure, aquatic habitat, and uploaded the hobo temp devices. Maps were drawn of the monitoring site and photo documentation took place.

5/28 Install Hobo Temps with Forks of Salmon School (2 SRRC Staff - 4 Volunteers - 1 teachers and 13 students)
Two staff members led the Junction elementary school teachers and students to deploy 6 Hobo Temps to monitor water temperatures in Crapo, Nordheimer, and the Main Stem Salmon River. A Hobo Temp device was also placed below the school in the mainstem of the river. Four members of the community attended. Students took various measurements for air and water temperatures, canopy closure, aquatic habitat, and uploaded the hobo temp devices. Maps were drawn of the monitoring site and photo documentation took place.

5/29 Install Hobo Temps with Sawyers Bar School (2 SRRC Staff - 3 Volunteers - 1 teacher and 9 students) Two staff members led the Sawyers Bar elementary school teachers and students to deploy their Hobo Temps in the Little North Fork, Eddy Gulch, and the North Fork of the Salmon River. Three members of the community also attended. Students took various measurements for air and water temperatures, canopy closure, aquatic habitat, and uploaded the hobo temp devices. Maps were drawn of the monitoring site and photo documentation took place.

JUNE

6/4 SRRC/USFS Planning Meeting (4 SRRC Staff- 1USFS)
During this meeting the SRRC and USFS reviewed activities and planned for future projects, workshops, workdays, and fieldtrips.

6/5 WORKDAY - Noxious Weed Management (9 Volunteers)
SRRC volunteers pulled and dug spotted knapweed from the river's edge and adjacent river bars on the North Fork of the Salmon River. This is part of the SRRC's and the USFS's cooperative effort to control this very

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aggressive and recently arrived noxious weed in the Salmon River subbasin.

6/9 GPS/GIS Training (2 Staff)
The SRRC is in the process of performing an inventory of noxious weeds in the subbasin. During this day we used the SRRC's GPS unit to map populations of noxious weeds, perform a culvert inventory, identify fuel loads, and map unmapped roads. In addition to capturing key information, the staff is developing a multi-resource monitoring method utilizing GPS equipment. The Staff increased their familiarity with GPS and GIS utilization.

6/10 Noxious Weed Management - GPS/GIS Training (2 Staff - 3 Volunteers)
SRRC staff taught trained 3 members of the community GPS and GIS techniques. The SRRC is in the process of inventorying noxious weeds in the subbasin. During this day we used the SRRC's GPS unit to map populations of star thistle, sweet clover, Marlahan mustard, spotted knapweed and other noxious weeds. These volunteers will be part of a GPS/GIS crew that the SRRC is developing to perform monitoring tasks.

6/10 Subbasin Restoration Strategy Meeting - AM (2 Staff - 2 USFS)
SRRC Steering Committee Meeting - PM (6 Staff- 9 Board and/or Volunteers)

6/12 The SRRC attended the Siskiyou Noxious Weed Management meeting. As a result of this meeting the SRRC is considering joining an MOU with various agencies. The focus will be to control targeted noxious weeds invading Siskiyou county. The SRRC will offer an integrated pest management approach. Most of Salmon River community members supporting the efforts of the SRRC prefer management of noxious weeds without the use of herbicides.

JULY

7/1/98 Spring Chinook Fish Count planning meeting - volunteers and 2 staff began logistical planning for the Dive.

7/2/98 Medicinal Plant Workshop- Volunteers and staff exchanged knowledge and resources concerning medicinal plants, their uses, conservation, and economic significance to rural communities

7/3/98 Medicinal Plant Fieldtrip - Volunteers and staff walked the Horn Field area and surveyed local medicinal plants and met for project planning

7/5/98 Spring Chinook Fish Count planning meeting - volunteer and staff began logistical planning for the Dive Count Meeting

7/6/98 CALVEG Training - volunteer learned survey protocol from staff

7/6/98 Spotted Knapweed Removal - volunteers, USFS specialist and staff set up plots and experimented with different forms of weed eradication

7/7/98 Spotted Knapweed Removal - volunteers and staff did weed eradication at concentrated site at mid Kelly's Bar, across river and found plant a .4 mi up

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Kelly's Gulch Road.

7/9/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteer surveying plots for data truthing

7/13/98 Staff Meeting - volunteers and staff did planning

7/16/98 Spring Chinook Fish Count planning meeting - volunteers and staff did logistical planning for the Dive

7/14/98 Gopher Workshop at Taylor Creek - volunteer and staff surveyed potential gopher baiting area

7/15/98 Ranger Meeting - volunteer and staff met with USFS Salmon River District Ranger John Schuyler

7/15/98 Salmon River Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) Meeting - volunteers and staff - developed restoration strategy involving roads and noxious weeds

7/16/98 Spring Chinook Fish Count planning meeting - volunteers and staff did logistical planning for the Dive

7/20/98 Unit - 95 Eddy's Pullback - Volunteers and staff plied slash to minimize negative impacts of USFS underburn

7/24/98 River Clean-up - volunteers and staff removed debris and litter from the river channel and surveyed for noxious weed via foot, kayak and truck on both forks and main stem of Salmon

7/27/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteer surveying plots

7/27/98 Spotted Knapweed Removal - volunteers and staff removed flowering plants from large concentrated patch at Kelly's Bar with Sierra Trust volunteers

7/28/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteer surveying plots

7/29/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteer surveying plots

7/30/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteer surveying plots

AUGUST

8/3/98 Roads Fieldtrip Cherry Cr. -volunteers walked with Dan Higgins and Felice Pace to survey water crossings and learn management techniques

8/3/98 Spotted Knapweed Removal - volunteers removed Knapweed from Kelly's Bar

8/4/98 Spotted Knapweed Removal - volunteers removed Knapweed from Kelly's Bar area

8/4/98 Dillon Cr. Fish Count - volunteers swam Dillon Cr. with Happy Camp USFS counting fish (Happy Camp USFS Fisheries Dept. supports Salmon River Spring Chinook Count)

8/5/98 Spring Chinook Fish Count planning meeting - volunteers and staff did logistical planning for the Dive

8/10/98 Spotted Knapweed Inventory and Removal - volunteer and staff doing noxious weed management

8/1198 PAC Meeting - staff met with USFS concerning Heiney/Shiltos sale areas

8/12/98 Steering Committee Meeting - volunteers and staff did planning

8/13/98 Whitewater Safety Training for Spring count- Volunteers Training for dive

8/14/98 Whitewater Safety Training for Spring count- Volunteers Training for dive

8/15/98 Spring Chinook Survey Dive - Volunteers and Staff assisted USFS with population survey of Spring Chinook and Steelhead

8/17/98 CALVEG Training - volunteer and staff training for survey work

8/18/98 Spotted Knapweed Removal - volunteers removed Knapweed from above Kelly's Bar up to 12 mile bridge

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8/20/98 Watershed Education Project Teacher Training - staff and teachers developed activities
8/23/98 CALVEG Training - volunteers and staff training for survey work
8/24/98 Spotted Knapweed Inventory and Removal - volunteer and staff doing noxious weed management
8/27/98 Staff Meeting - Volunteer and staff did planning

SEPT

9/1/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteers did survey work
9/8/98 Spotted Knapweed Inventory and Removal - volunteer and staff doing noxious weed management
9/10/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteers did survey work
9/11/98 CALVEG Survey - volunteers did survey work
9/17/98 Ranger Meeting - staff meet with USFS District Ranger
9/17/98 Salmon River Learning and Understanding Group (SLUG) Meeting - volunteer and staff developed strategy with USFS and County - Highlighting County Roads disposal areas
9/23/98 Spotted Knapweed Inventory and Removal - volunteers did noxious weed management

II) SUMMARY OF KEY PROJECTS

There are several key activities that the SRRC has also been involved in which include:

2. KRIS - The SRRC staff has responsibility to update and expand the Salmon River section of the KRIS Program. Through this SRRC coordinated project with the 3 local elementary schools, water temperature were monitored at 38 sites and air temperature at 2 sites. SRRC staff, teachers, students and community volunteers calibrated, launched and deployed all of the hobo temps in late may and early June. A report of the temperature data was completed and submitted to the US Fish & Wildlife Service and Siskiyou Office of Education. As in past years, this information will also put into the KRIS database by the Staff. This year, we received the new KRIS CD and distributed copies to several other groups.

2. WATERSHED CENTER - The SRRC continues to maintain and is expanding its home and office at the Watershed Center in Sawyers Bar. Through the center the SRRC increases access by the community to current conditions and issues related to the Salmon River watershed and particularly fisheries. It also provides a base for interacting and updating the various managing and regulatory agencies and the general public. This facility provides a central location for all of the Council's work and equipment. We added the use of 2 more rooms in this building and will utilize the adjacent USFS building for future workshops, large meetings, conferences, and open house for projects. The Watershed Center is a critical information station for tourists and the general public since no USFS Ranger facility exists in the subbasin. The local water district utilizes this space once a month for meetings.

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3. SALMON LEARNING AND UNDERSTANDING GROUP (SLUG) - The SRRC will continue to pull together many of the key stakeholders concerned with watershed restoration in the Salmon River subbasin. Regular meetings take place with this restoration planning group which includes the Karuk Tribe of California, the Salmon River Ranger District, Ukonom Ranger District, the NCIDC, Klamath Forest Alliance, Siskiyou County Roads Dept. and the Salmon River Restoration Council. The Salmon Learning and Understanding Group is working cooperatively on several aspects (planning, monitoring, assessment, and implementation) of restoration needed in the subbasin. The SRRC and the SLUG will continue to focus on roads and their needs in the subbasin. This group is used to steer project development on many watershed issues in the subbasin.

4. SALMON RIVER SUBBASIN RESTORATION STRATEGY - The SRRC is working with various stakeholder organizations, agencies, tribes, and general public in the development of a Salmon River Subbasin Restoration Strategy. The SRRC received additional funding for this project form the California Department of Fish & Game. The project will help prioritize restoration needs and projects in the Salmon River. This will help expedite approval from the funding sources and/or agencies for the identified projects.

5. GIS/GPS - The SRRC has acquired and is using high quality GIS and GPS equipment for monitoring and assessment purposes associated with SRRC Projects, projects undertaken by other groups, and general watershed conditions. The SRRC is training community members as well as providing needed assistance to the watershed groups in other subbasins. We have started using the plotter acquired last quarter to make maps, posters, etc.

6. CALVEG - A number of days were spent by volunteers and staff on training and survey work. Many of the survey days are not listed on the Chronological List of Major Activities. This project is partially funded by a USFS Cost Share agreement and is a pilot project for the CALVEG Regional Vegetational modeling project.

7. SRRC SALMON RIVER POSTERS - The SRRC had developed and distributed new posters for current and changing Fishing Regulations and Noxious Weeds at various bulletin boards in the Subbasin.

8. WEB SITE - **The SRRC is regularly upgrading its Web Page. An HSU Computer Sciences student, Jeff Buchin, volunteered his services to assist in the SRRC Web site upgrade. The Site is currently on-line and will continue to be improved.**

9. PREPARATION FOR WORKDAYS, WORKSHOPS, FIELD TRIPS, etc.. - There are several days of preparation, planning and everyday activities the SRRC staff provided that are associated and not reflected in the list of many Workdays, Workshops and Field trips above.

10. **SRRC NEWSLETTER - The SRRC has circulated Newsletters this year to provide the community and other interested parties with an SRRC's and Salmon River Subbasin information. Also included will**

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be a list of upcoming events. The staff was assisted on this project by one of its Board members and volunteers, a local school teacher- Edna Watson

11. 1997 SRRC COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN UPDATE- The SRRC Staff, Board of Directors, other community members, reviewing agencies and the Karuk Tribe assisted in updating the SRRC's Community Action Plan. The Work Plan identifies specific projects that the SRRC is seeking to accomplish in the next 3 years.

12. WORKSHOP/CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE - SRRC staff and other participants attended various watershed management and restoration educational sessions focusing on:
    a) GIS
    b) Fire suppression
    c) Roads Management
    d) Medicinal Plants
    e) CALVEG
    f) Bio-Assessment
    g) California Wildlands Project

GRANT PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT & SUBMISSIONS

During this year the Salmon River Restoration Council developed several grant proposals to provide additional assistance to accomplish its work. There were several days in which the staff and other volunteers worked on the development of the grants submitted to requesting entities listed below. The work done on these proposals is not reflected in the Chronological List of Activities. Other grants are being developed in addition to the ones listed below.

1. Ca Fish & Game - Submitted and Ranked
    A. Private Land Restoration Inventory
    B. Noxious Weed Management Program
    C. Coordination of Watershed Education for the 3 Salmon River Schools (Funded)
    D. SRRC Coordination supplemental funding for the Community Restoration Program (Funded)

2. Klamath Task Force - Salmon River Restoration Strategy - The SRRC has received funding from the Klamath River Fisheries task Force to

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develop a strategy for restoration in cooperation with the Forest Service and with the assistance of other entities such as the Karuk Tribe of California. (Funded)

3. ERO - The SRRC submitted a proposal for managing fuels in key areas on private property (JITW98). This project will parallel and compliment a Forest Service underburn project which is planned for the Cecilville area.
(Funded)

4. Conservation Technology Support Program (CTSP) - The SRRC requested a plotter for CTSP 98. We have learned that along with an HP 450 color plotter, we were awarded 20 days of GIS training. (Funded)

5. US Forest Service - The Salmon River Ranger District through a joint MOU with the SRRC in a Cost/Share Agreement provided $1,800 to the SRRC to inventory spotted knapweed on the North Fork of the Salmon River.

5. Gifts in Kind - Various computer and office equipment was secured from this source.

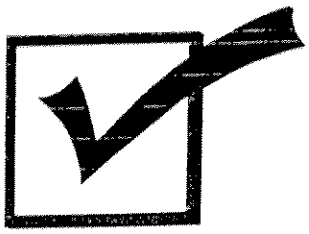
6. Bank of America - Several pieces of needed office equipment was provide by the B of A

Salmon River Restoration

Agenda for:
Steering Committee Meeting
January 7, 1998 7-9 p.m.
Sawyers Bar Watershed Center

I. Call to Order - 7 p.m.
II. Agenda Adjustments & Approval - 7:05 p.m.
III. Reports - 7:10 to 7:30 p.m.
    A. Financial
    B. Funds
    C. Proposals
    D. Submit & Upcoming
    E. Projects:
        1. KRIS Reports & Work
        2. 1997 CRP Final Report & 1998 CRP Qtrly Report
        3. 1997 JITW's Final Report
        4. 1998 JITW's Work Schedule
        5. S.O.S. Progress Report
IV. Discussion - 7:30 to 8:30 p.m with introduction of our Subbasin Restoration Strategy
V. Open Forum - 8:30 to 8:45 p.m.
VI. Agenda Items for next Meeting - 8:45 to 9 p.m.
VII. Adjournment - 9 p.m.

Appendix # 2



Check your calendar for

April 8, 1998 7-9 p.m.

Salmon River Restoration Council

Steering Committee Meeting

@ the Sawyers Bar Watershed Center

Agenda:

I. Call to Order
II. Review Last Meeting
III. Old Business:
    a. Financial Report
    b. Newsletter Update
    c. Calif. DF&G Grants
    d. Recent Workshop/Workdays we've had
    e. SLUG Update
IV. New Business:
    a. Review Task Force Proposals
    b. Upcoming Workshop/Workdays
        1. Noxious Weeds
        2. SLUG sponsored cooperative Fire Training Days
        3. Tree Planting
        4. Roads
        5. Burning
    c. Endangered Species Discussion
V. Other Business
VI. Confirm Next Meeting Date
VII. Adjournment

Appendix # 2

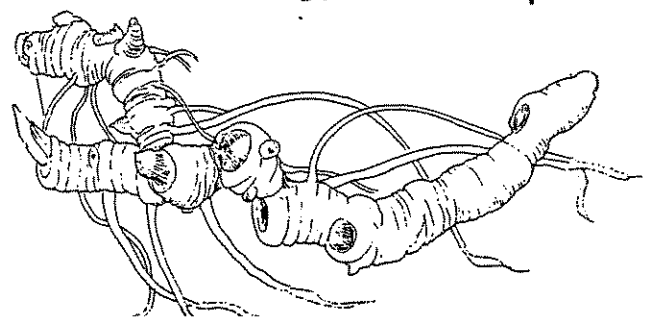
Local Medicinal Plant Gathering

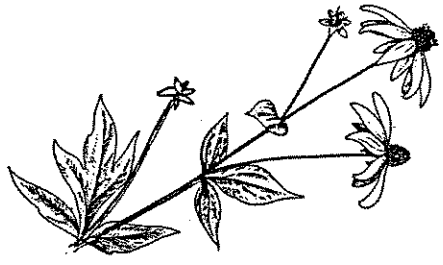
JULY 2nd Opening circle at 9:30
Share local knowledge
Demonstrate making tinctures and salves
Guest herbalists and botanist
Answer questions about local plants
Discuss ethics of sustainable harvesting

JULY 3rd Opening circle at 9:30
Herb walk
Identify plant samples
Construct local herb calendar
Share cuttings, propagate
Plant herbs in the school garden
Medicine making workshop

Forks of Salmon Community Center

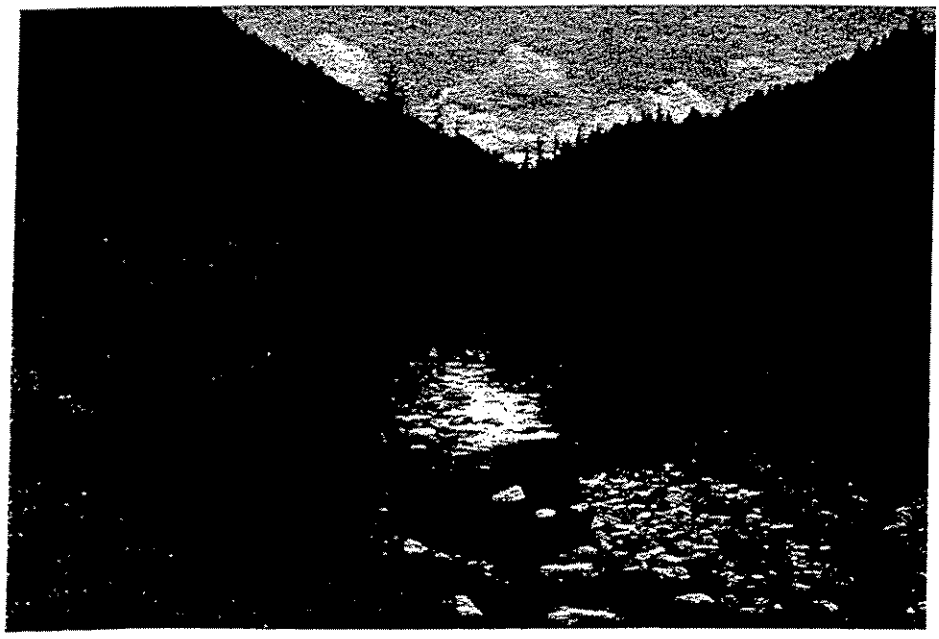
Bring: Potluck dish and bag lunch, water, walking shoes and plants to share





The Garbage Dives

Salmon River Clean-Up



Meet at Forks of Salmon Community Club
Friday, July 24th at 9:30 am sharp
Walk & raft the river, remove the junk & keep it clean
Bring: river shoes, lunch, drinking water, and dish
for afternoon potluck at the Community Club

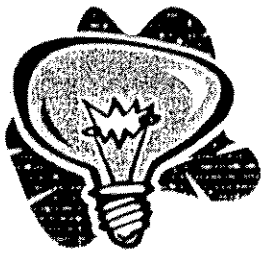
ALL ARE INVITED

For more info, contact:

Salmon River Restoration Council
PO Box 1089
Sawyers Bar, CA 96027
530-462-4665 eMail: srrc@pcweb.net

Let's get our garbage to the landfill, not the ocean!!!

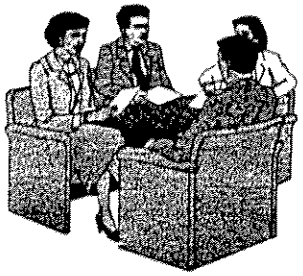
Salmon River Restoration Council
Steering Committee Meeting
August 12, 1998
@ Sawyers Bar Watershed Center
7-9 p.m.



Agenda:

I. Call to Order
II. Review Last Meeting
III. Old Business:
  A. Financial Report
  B. CRP 97 Stipend
  C. CRP 97 Final Report
  D. SOS Final Report
  E. Critique river clean-up
  F. Noxious Weed Update
IV. New Business:
  A. Cal Veg
  B. JITW's 98
  C. Upcoming Proposals
  D. Upcoming Workshops
IV. Other Business
V. Confirm Next Meeting Date
VI. Adjournment

Salmon River Restoration Council
Steering Committee Meeting
June 10, 1998, Wednesday
@ Forks of Salmon Community Club
7-9 p.m.



Agenda:

I. Call to Order
II. Review Last Meeting
III. Old Business:
    A. Financial Report
    B. Funding Sources
    C. SLUG update - Co. road field trip
IV. New Business:
    A. July CAF&G proposals (submission)
    B. Upcoming Workshop/days
        1. Noxious Weeds
        2. Spring Chinook fish count
        3. GIS workshop
        4. Seed collection
        5. Eddy's Timber Sale (volunteer)
            Pre-under pullback - Unit 95
    C. Fire & roads field trip discussion
V. Other Business
VI. Confirm next Meeting Date
VII. Adjournment

SALMON RIVER RESTORATION COUNCIL
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916-462-4665 e-mail: srrc1@mail.telis.org FAX: 916-462-4664

November 25, 1997

Dear Board of Directors & Community Members:

The December 3, 1997 Steering Committee Meeting will be postponed until the second week in January due to the busy schedule of staff on proposals and Sub-basin Planning. We will notify you after the holidays of the exact date and time.

At our January meeting we would like to focus on the Sub-basin Planning efforts that we've been involved with so that we may foster community involvement.

Just a reminder of our Annual Board of Directors Meeting on February 14, 1998, Saturday. We will schedule the meeting at the Forks in early afternoon with a potluck or refreshments of some kind. I will remind you closer to that date.

Have a great holidays!

KATHY DUFFY McBROOM

cc: files

Geographic Positioning System (GPS) Workshop

Sunday October 5, 1997

Meet:
9:00 AM @ the Red Cap Road Wilderness Trailhead

SRRC is having a GPS workshop to familiarize interested community members in using the GPS location and datalogger unit in the woods. The workshop will include hands-on training with the GPS unit, discussion of its capabilities and possibilities for future uses.

The Project

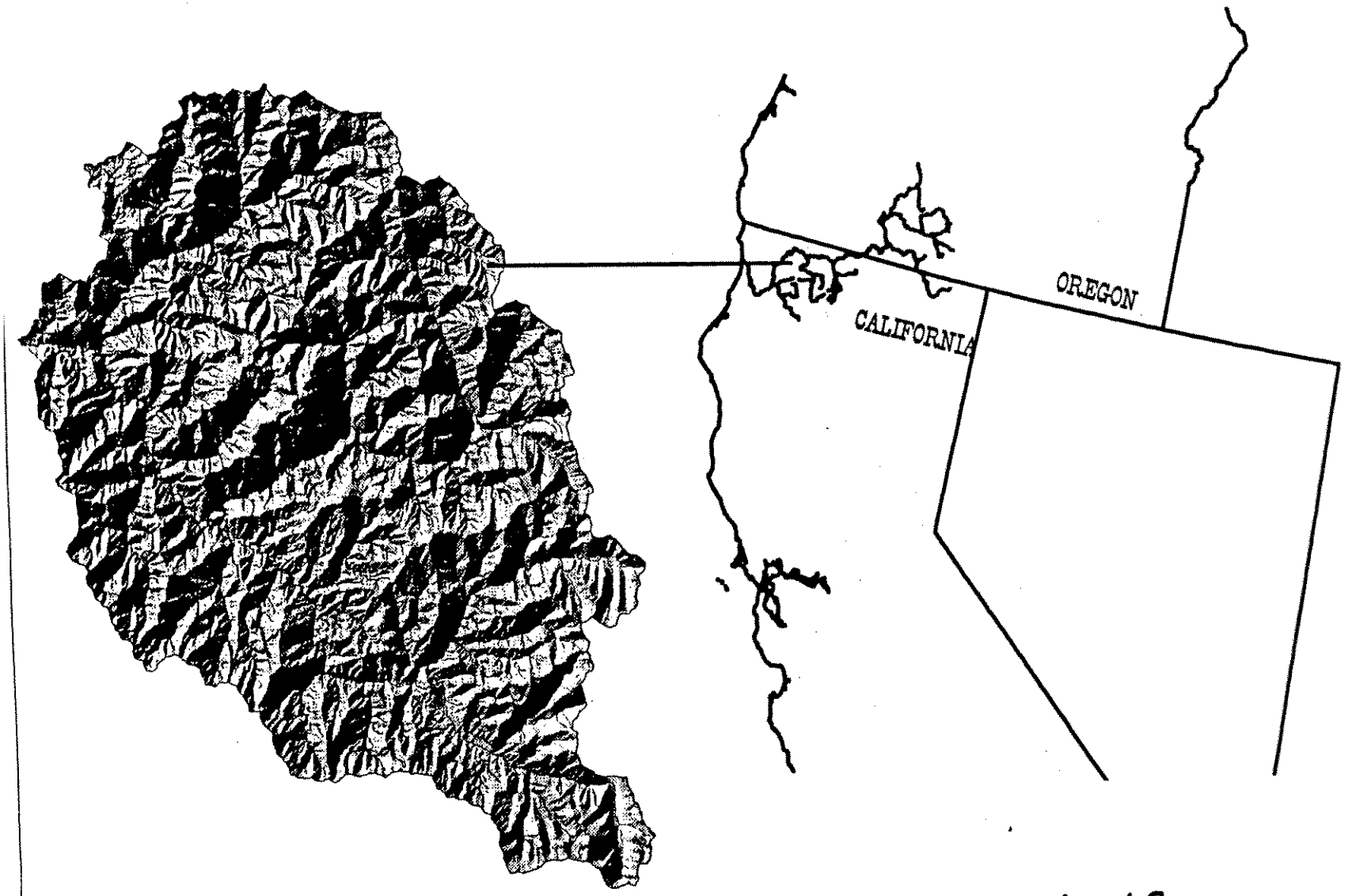
Working with Humboldt State University in an attempt to map existing stands of endemic Brewer's Spruce, we will be setting up three 250 foot square plots in stands of Brewer's Spruce near Nordheimer Lake (about a 1.5 mile hike from the Red Cap Road Trailhead). The GPS will be used to record the plot area, and to record the species, height, diameter, and spatial distribution of all trees in the plot. To test the accuracy of the GPS to record spatial distribution, we will measure the first plot using the standard measuring tape, compass, etc.

Please be at the trailhead by 9:00 AM. There is bound to be unexpected hang-ups and it would be nice to hike out by daylight!!! Pack enough food and water for the day. If you have questions, call Will Harling @ (707) 839-7514, or the Salmon River Restoration Council Office @ 462-4665. Folks are welcome to join me up there on Saturday looking for good plot sites, camp out there Saturday night, and sleep in a little Sunday morning.

See Map on Back **- Turn off Highway 96 just upriver from Orleans onto Red Cap Road,**

Follow 10N01 All the way up to the Trailhead (Salmon Mountain/ Nordheimer Lake)

Salmon River Watershed



State
Klamath
Counties

N
W E
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Appendix # 3

Appendix # 4

SALMON RIVER RESTORATION COUNCIL
WATERSHED CENTER
P.O. BOX 1089 SAWYERS BAR, CA 96027 916-462-4665
EMAIL: SRRC1@MAIL.TELIS.ORG

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN
(1997 REVISION)

I. OVERVIEW

The aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems are the single most important factor in determining the ecological and economic well-being of our rural riverine community. Community efforts such as the Salmon River Restoration Council are the best vehicle to achieve watershed/fisheries recovery with a minimum of dislocation to existing economic and social activities. As is evidenced by the SRRC's accomplishments, there is strong community commitment to the protection and restoration of the Salmon River sub-basin and Klamath River Basin, and in particular its anadromous fisheries resource. Without the support of the watershed residents and various stakeholders, the recovery and maintenance of the watershed and fisheries may not be possible due to the Salmon River sub-basin's remoteness and access problems, managing agencies must have the cooperation and support of the communities. The SRRC believes that strong community partnerships are crucial to the restoring of a healthy natural environment and development of a sustainable economy. The SRRC has developed a long-range Community Action Plan to define our goals and objectives and provide general direction.

II. MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to assess, protect, restore and maintain the Salmon River ecosystems with the active participation of the local community, focusing on restoration of the anadromous fisheries resources and the development of a sustainable economy. We provide assistance and education to the general public and cooperating agencies by facilitating communication and cooperation between the local communities, managing agencies, Native American Tribes, and other stakeholders.

III. GOALS

1) LONG TERM

A) Enlist community members in a cooperative approach to protect and restore the Salmon River aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries.

B) Create economic stability in the community by diversifying job opportunities based on restoration and conservation of the Salmon River aquatic and

terrestrial ecosystems, emphasizing the anadromous fisheries resource.

C) Promote cooperative planning, education and management efforts between the agencies, the local tribes and the community for protection and restoration of the Salmon River.

D) Assist in filling in the resource management gaps left by traditional large governmental agencies, such as the Forest Service, who have a difficult time with small or non-traditional projects - both in terms of conception and implementation.

2) SHORT TERM

A) Increase "stakeholder" support for ecosystem management through planned educational and cooperative activities. Accomplish this via planned volunteer Ecosystem Awareness Workshops and Restoration Training Workdays and other instructive events hosted locally, regionally and nationally.

B) Identify and prioritize key resource problems on private lands. Use the Forest Service's Ecosystem (Watershed) Assessments to identify projects on federal lands. Provide technical and administrative assistance and volunteer labor to community members, schools, agencies, tribes, etc. for development, funding, and implementation of prioritized restoration projects.

C) Identify and fill in key data gaps and upgrade existing data bases associated with ecosystem assessment on all private and public lands in the sub-basin. Utilize Geographic Information System and Global Positioning equipment to accomplish this goal. Provide this information to all interested parties, emphasizing needed GIS products identified by the SRRC and other local entities (schools, volunteer fire and rescue, and others), organizations, agencies, tribes, etc. Incorporate this data in the Klamath Resource Information System.

D) Reduce the potential for recurrence of catastrophic fire so as to minimize further significant impacts to the watershed, specifically the fisheries resources. Explore the development of a Coordinated Fire Management Strategy involving all stakeholders.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

In FY 1992 the Klamath Forest Alliance (KFA) and Salmon River Concerned Citizens (SRCC) were funded by the Klamath River Fisheries Task Force (KRFTF) through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) to enlist community members to host a series of cooperative workshops for the communities in the

Salmon River sub-basin. These well-attended workshops were aimed at increasing local awareness to help protect and restore the dwindling populations of spring Chinook Salmon and summer Steelhead returning to spawn in the Salmon River. The community response was overwhelmingly positive and illegal harvest of these species was noticeably reduced.

In response to the local community's evident desire to protect and help the Salmon River anadromous fisheries, KFA and SRCC initiated the Salmon River Community Restoration Program. The Program directed a coordinator to enlist community members' support by:

1) Increasing local awareness.
2) Stimulating the development of a local Salmon River watershed restoration group (Salmon River Restoration Council).
3) Developing cooperative restoration plans.
4) Implementing short-term and long term protection and restoration measures.

Increased local involvement and broadened volunteer efforts led to the formation of the Salmon River Restoration Council.

Since 1995 the SRRC has been an autonomous non-profit organization with 501 (c)(3) status.

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are an estimated 300 people currently living within the Salmon River watershed. The Salmon River Restoration Council is made up of members of the Salmon River community who come from a variety of economic backgrounds, such as: logging, fishing, agriculture, mining, the public school system, county road crews, the US Forest Service, small cottage industries and others. There are a number of Karuk Indians inhabiting the sub-basin, several of whom participate in SRRC's activities. Many residents of the Salmon River community rely directly on the natural resources for commercial, recreational, and subsistence uses.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The Salmon River is one of the major sub-basins of the Klamath River Basin. The 744 sq. mile watershed is entirely within the Klamath National Forest. Four small communities lie widely dispersed within this watershed. The Salmon River has long been known for its exceptionally high quality waters and high value fisheries and is one of the richest regions of species diversity in the temperate zones. Compared to most rivers in the west, the Salmon River still retains large areas of high quality habitat for anadromous fish. It is noted to have the largest population of spring Chinook Salmon in California. There are both Summer and Winter runs of native Klamath Province Steelhead. A smaller run of Coho Salmon is also present. In general, the headwaters of the Salmon River are characterized by coniferous tree associations that change with elevations. The

major forest types have various understory elements that characterize them specifically, depending on soil type and exposure.

The Salmon River region is a geologically complex area which includes three distinctive rock belts, primarily of metasedimentary rock, with many granitic intrusions. At elevations below 4000 feet, the granitic rock is deeply weathered and the terrain highly dissected. These steep slopes are prone to shallow rapid landslides. Landsliding is the dominant landforming process in the sub-basin and large earthflow deposits occur in the area. The project area is located on one of the highly erodible granitic intrusions. Humboldt State University graduate student Kelly Duncan has identified the lower section of the Little North Fork as being one of the most heavily scoured drainages in the Salmon River sub-basin.

The Salmon River watershed is one of the highest risk fire areas on the Klamath National Forest. It has a high natural frequency of lightning occurrence. In recent years the Offield Fire (1973) burned the area near the river confluence. The Hog Fire (1977) burned extensively in the lower North and South Fork watershed and in Nordheimer and Crapo Creeks. The total area was about 80,000 acres. In 1987, wildfires burned 90,900 acres in four separate areas, covering much of the Salmon River sub-basin. In 1994, the Specimen fire burned approximately 7,500 acres in the Specimen and Little North Fork Drainages of the North Fork. It is estimated that 40-50% of the Salmon River sub-basin has burned since the early '70s.

In the winter of 1995-1996, we experienced an unusually heavy snow, combined with wind, which created a tremendous number of downed and broken trees and other damage to woody vegetation. This has exacerbated the already problematic wildfire problem.

In July, 1996, isolated thunderstorms caused extensive stream scouring in Poison Gulch in the upper south fork of the Salmon River and in Music Creek in the upper North Fork. These debris torrents that originated in the headwaters created slugs of mud that were noticeable at the mouth of the Klamath River at the Pacific ocean. The Salmon River is prone to this type of summer thunderstorm event which causes stream scouring.

At the end of 1996 and beginning of 1997 a large flood event took place on the Salmon River and elsewhere in the region. Water temperatures will likely increase as a result of the 1997 New Year's high water event that stripped several areas of their riparian vegetation and caused extensive land sliding. This destabilization has taken place both in the riparian and upslope areas.

Aside from significant impacts from wildfire, there have been extensive habitat alterations caused by human related activities that have taken place in the past such as: historic hydraulic mining activities, roadbuilding, logging and other land uses. There are similar impacts that have occurred throughout the region.

VII. KEY RESOURCE PROBLEMS AND LIMITING FACTORS

The Klamath River Fisheries Task Force has identified high water temperatures and excessive sediment production as being the key limiting factors for the anadromous fisheries resource in the Salmon River sub-basin. The Forest Service has identified the recent catastrophic fires as a major contributor of sediment to the Salmon River and which has eliminated significant areas of riparian cover in the sub-basin (Salmon River Sediment Analysis - USFS 1994). Since the Hog fire in 1977 Salmon River water temperatures have exceeded 77 degrees Fahrenheit (West, et al 1991). The recent wildfires have increased sediment run-off on roads, in riparian areas, and from upslope areas.

At present, fuel loading is at an unnaturally high hazard level in many areas of the watershed. This current fuel loading threatens to severely damage the more biologically intact and/or recovering landscapes in the sub-basin (USFS Watershed Analyses). Several Late Successional Reserves (LSR) in the sub-basin have a high fire potential (USFS North Fork, Eddys, Carter Meadow/Taylor LSR Assessments - 1995&1996). The Karuk Tribe of California has presented information pointing to the fact that "Fifty years of fire suppression has resulted in an ecosystem with accumulations of flammable debris capable of fueling future catastrophic fires within the watershed." (Karuk Tribal Module for the Main Stem Salmon River Watershed Analysis, Draft, June 25th, 1996).

Without critical fuels management, one can easily predict that catastrophic wildfires will return more frequently in the Salmon River. **The fire history and fire potential of this sub-basin establish increased catastrophic wildfire occurrence as the number one threat to fisheries and general ecosystem health and diversity.**

Large historic mine tailing piles in the river corridor add heat directly to the water through conduction. Riparian vegetation is also lacking in the river corridor due to the poor growing conditions associated with these rock piles.

Most of the residents in the sub-basin believe that the major problems associated with the decline of the Klamath Province Steelhead, native to the Salmon River, do not occur locally. The USFS has indicated that there is more spawning habitat than there are fish to utilize this habitat on the Salmon River.

There are several activities occuring outside the sub-basin that we know have a significant negative impact on the Salmon River fisheries. These include: poor ocean conditions, ocean harvest, dams in the upper Klamath River, Klamath River fishing, toxic agricultural run-off in the upper Klamath River. Aside from the over-harvest issue, water quantity and quality conditions in the Klamath River below the mouth of the Salmon River are a major limiting factor for both Salmon River anadromous fish who are either juveniles out-migrating and/or adults returning to spawn.

Access to the Salmon River may also be viewed as a limiting factor. Managing agencies have to drive two or more hours just to get to the main roads in the sub-basin. There are two high summits to go over on the access routes. The main Salmon River road is mostly a one lane road with turnouts carved into the steep cliffs of the river corridor. This makes management activities expensive and sometimes prohibitive. Monitoring for legal and illegal resource use activities has often been a difficult task to accomplish with any sort of effectiveness. We must also mention that the difficult access has been somewhat responsible for limiting development and investment by larger coorporate resource-extraction industries. Addressing this problem is a key task of the SRRC.

VIII. AREAS OF PRIOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1) Planning

Through the creation of a Salmon River Community Restoration Program, the SRRC has annually updated its long and short range Community Action Plan for the restoration of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. An annual Work Plan is kept current through regular Board, Steering Committee, Specific Committee and Staff meetings. Several resource strategies and coordinated management plans are in the developmental stages.

2) Education/Outreach

Since 1992, the SRRC has planned and implemented an annual series of volunteer ecosystem awareness workshops and restoration training workdays. Over 1600 volunteer days have been contributed by community members, technical assistants, and other supporters in the planning and implementation of over 70 SRRC sponsored Workshops and Workdays and associated activities. Ways to reduce impacts connected to various resource uses are being identified and utilized in areas such as: fishing, mining, forest management, grazing, recreation, road management, and residential use.

The SRRC has accomplished several of its projects through cooperative agreements

with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cost share agreements with the U.S. Forest Service, and other sources of funding. All SRRC projects have an integral and strong volunteer component. The SRRC has been a conduit for well over $100,000 worth of volunteer time or other services directly associated with local watershed/fisheries restoration. A large percentage of community members and other stakeholders in the Salmon River have participated in various SRRC activities to rehabilitate the Salmon River terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The participation of the local schools has expanded the educational component of many of SRRC's projects.

In all of these events the SRRC involved multiple agency, private, and tribal specialists, or provided the labor needed to accomplish planned agency projects. Assistance was provided to entities such as: the Forest Service, California Department of Fish & Game, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the US Fish & Wildlife Service and various local organizations (local schools, Salmon River Volunteer Fire and Rescue).

Our efforts have resulted in increased local cooperation for protection of the fisheries and other watershed resources. A tremendous amount of information has been exchanged – from specialists to community members, specialists to specialists, and within the community itself. Key agency and tribal personnel, and specialists from the private sector, have provided technical assistance to the SRRC in the development of workshops/workdays, project proposals, and in SRRC planning activities. In its task to enlist community members, the SRRC realized that this may be done more efficiently by integrating and coordinating restoration and protection activities with other groups that already exist in the sub-basin. The Forks of Salmon School's Adopt-a-Stream Project is an example of this. In addition to working with the Forks School, SRRC coordinated its projects with the Salmon River Volunteer Fire and Rescue. We have provided this local organization with technical assistance needed to perform GIS activities in areas such as: fire prevention, fuels assessment and pre-attack planning.

3) Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Protection

For the past 5 years, the SRRC has participated in Salmon and Steelhead population and habitat surveys in cooperation with the USFS, California Department of Fish & Game, and the Karuk Tribe of California. In 1996 alone we contributed over 100 volunteer days associated with these surveys. The surveys represent a very strong volunteer component of the SRRC's Community Restoration Program, with over 120 individual community members participating throughout the years. These population and habitat surveys have reinforced the SRRC's community Salmon and Steelhead education/poaching prevention effort. The SRRC has also been involved in rescuing stranded juvenile salmon and tagging over 35,000 fall Chinook juveniles grown at a local hatchery.

4) Terrestrial Ecosystem Restoration and Protection

Through a Jobs In the Woods Cooperative Agreement with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, we have initiated a series of shaded

fuel breaks on 28 parcels of private land

to protect both riparian and upslope habitats covering over 4 miles of road and approximately 100 acres. Starting in 1995, these activities have been implemented on prioritized private parcels to increase fire protection and prevent wildfire occurrence in and around town centers, neighborhoods, and key isolated residences. Landowners and neighbors have contributed over 100 days of volunteer time expanding the projects' effectiveness. A number of project locations tie in with similar fuels management activities on public lands that the Forest Service is completing. Selected treatment sites were identified in ecosystem assessments as needing immediate attention. Roads used for the fuel breaks are being revegetated on prioritized unstable fill slopes and cut-banks to reduce erosion potential. Waterbars and culverts are also being installed and/or upgraded.

SRRC's revegetation projects highlight the development of a native plant/seed bank for restoration activities. These have included the propagation and/or planting of over 10,000 targeted trees, shrubs and grasses in key federal and private locations throughout the watershed. Most of the seedlings were grown in containers. These projects are increasing shade and controlling erosion at sites associated with landslides, scoured stream banks, road failure sites, riparian areas denuded by catastrophic fires, historic mining tailing sites, and logged areas.

5) Watershed Assessment/Monitoring

The SRRC co-coordinated a sub-basin wide water temperature monitoring project in 1995 and 1996. In 1996, there were 25 Hobo Temps deployed which are being maintained at selected sites in the main channel and in the tributaries. This project is a monitoring component of the Klamath Resource Information System (KRIS) in which the SRRC and the 3 local public schools are partners. The SRRC is developing information for KRIS utilizing ArcView/ArcInfo GIS and GPS technology donated to the SRRC by ESRI and Trimble Navigation, Ltd. The SRRC co-coordinates this project with the three Salmon River public schools. The Forks of Salmon School is the lead cooperator for the water temperature monitoring project and the SRRC is the lead on the GIS aspect of KRIS. Another application of our GIS is the survey of watershed conditions and restoration needs on all private lands within the sub-basin. Key support and resource information has come from Humboldt State University, the Klamath National Forest, and others. A goal of our GIS is to identify areas needing restoration and to monitor restoration projects individually and at a sub-basin level. We are currently using advanced GPS and GIS computer technology for these activities, which we will be expanding in the next three years.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

A) PLANNING

Develop annual Salmon River Community Action Plan.
Hold monthly staff meetings.
Hold steering committee/executive committee meetings every other month.

Hold annual board meeting for adoption of CAP and other planning strategies.
Establish a technical advisory committee to include broader stakeholder representation in order to facilitate various planning strategies.
Develop a coordinated fire management strategy which will help create pre-attack and emergency plans, update fuels assessments, identify and prioritize controlled burning projects, and help restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem.
Develop a water-users management strategy which promotes improved water quality and quantity in the Salmon River and focuses on fisheries management and protection.
Develop a long-range fundraising strategy that draws from public as well as private sources.
Develop Partnership Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding to link SRRC with the key agencies, tribes, and other organizations.
Identify resource problems and develop suggested Minimum Impact Resource Use Guidelines for various resource uses.

B) **EDUCATION/OUTREACH**

Host annual series of ecosystem awareness workshops/workdays and restoration training workdays.
Maintain local office/watershed center to improve public access to information and activities.
Increase public awareness through newsletters, brochures, handouts, notices, posters.
Develop a webpage.
Make presentations at conferences and to managing agencies and potential supporters.
Provide local schools with technical assistance and enlist community participation in their Adopt-a-Watershed Programs.
Assist in development of the KRIS Progam in the schools.
Develop SRRC work products for KRIS.
Review agency planning activities (i.e., NEPA) and provide comments and feedback.
Furnish progress reports to the various agencies and tribes which provide SRRC's assessment of recent cooperative efforts.
Assess the year's progress in an annual report that outlines our goals activities and accomplishements.

C) **AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PROTECTION**

Identify and implement improved hatchery practices.
Prevent mortality of juvenile salmonid stranded in side pools after high waters.
Clear blocked stream mouths to increase salmonid spawner access.

D) **TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND PROTECTION**

Continue to develop shaded fuel break network across public and private lands.
Develop revegetation projects for large mining tailing sites adjacent to the river.
Reduce culvert and road failure by expanding the Adopt-a-Road Program.
Continue to identify problems and monitor impacts associated with grazing.
Continue to expand our native plant/seedbank cooperative.
Develop projects which will remove excessive fuels and identify alternative forest products from coniferous plantations.

E) ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT/MONITORING

Continue to utilize and expand our GIS/GPS technology in all aspects of assessment.
Develop an inventory of existing watershed information from various sources.
Develop private lands inventory identifying diverse watershed conditons and key restoration needs.
Develop culvert inventory for the entire sub-basin to identify the most immediate restoration needs.
Upgrade fuels inventory and identify prioritized areas for treatment.
Monitor water temperatures in sub-basin.
Monitor all SRRC restoration projects.
Monitor non SRRC restoration projects.
Participate and/or co-coordinate population and habitat surveys for spring and fall Chinook Salmon, winter and summer Steelhead.